

DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT NEW SPECIES OF MARINE MOLLUSCA.

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Read 8th November, 1907.

PLATE I.

TURBO GRANOLIRATUS, n.sp. Pl. I, Fig. 4.

Testa globoso-turbinata, crassiuscula, angustissime umbilicata, pallide straminea, fusco late et oblique radiata, undique spiraliter densissime grano-lirata, sulcis pernumerosis parum obliquis longitudinaliter sculpta; spira acuta, mediocriter elata; anfractus 6 convexi, sutura anguste canaliculata divisi; ultimus supra angulatus, ad angulum rotunde carinatus, supra angulum concavus, infra convexus, basin versus obscure biangulatus, undique liris granulosis circiter 45 ad basin latioribus sculptus. Apertura circularis, aperta, intus lævis, margaritacea; columella callosa, antice effusa; peristoma simplex, ad marginem luteo tinctum. Long. 48, diam. maj. 43 mm.

Hab.—New Guinea (Boucard).

The shell is similar in form to *T. crassus*, Wood, from which it is distinguished by its close-set, narrow, conspicuously granular liræ; the granules are formed by the intersection of numerous rather oblique longitudinal grooves. The liræ become broad and rather flattened near the umbilicus, so that a rough plication is seen in place of the granular appearance already described.

I have only seen three specimens of this interesting species; they were found in the collection of the late Mr. A. Boucard, labelled "New Guinea."

LIOTIA WALKERI, n.sp. Pl. I, Fig. 2.

Testa subdiscoidea, late et profunde umbilicata, alba; spira depresso conoidea; anfractus $3\frac{1}{2}$, primi leviter convexi, penultimus depressiusculus, radiatim leviter plicatus et subtilissime striatus, ad angulum nodoso-carinatus; sutura canaliculata, utrinque crenulata; anfractus ultimus bicarinatus, carinis acute nodulosus; basis leviter planulata, radiatim minutissime striata; margo umbilicalis acute plicatus; apertura circularis; peristoma crassum, duplicatum. Diam. 3.5, alt. 3 mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia (J. J. Walker).

The nearest ally I can find to this species is *L. discoidea*, Reeve, than which it is much smaller, much less depressed, and instead of having one duplicate keel at the periphery it has two separate acutely nodulous keels, which become smooth and rounded towards the aperture.

A few specimens of this and of the following species were found in shell-sand dredged by Mr. J. J. Walker off North-West Australia some years ago.

UROSALPINX WALKERI, n.sp. Pl. I, Fig. 1.

Testa fusiformis, pallide straminea; spira acuminata, turrita, acutiuscula; anfractus $7\frac{1}{2}$, primi 2 læves, rotundati, sequentes convexi, biangulati, spiraliter tenuiter lirati, costis longitudinalibus latiusculis parum elevatis instructi; sutura leviter callosa; anfractus ultimus spiram paulo superans, undique liris angustis numerosis inæqualibus leviter scabrosis munitus, obtuse angulatus, supra angulum declivis, vix concavus, infra contractus, ad basim breviter rostratus; apertura oblongo-ovata, intus denticulata, antice sub-late canaliculata; columella rectiuscula, ad basim leviter recurva; labrum arcuatum, sinu postico rotunde excavato, vix profundo. Long. 11, diam. 5 mm.

Hab.—N. W. Australia (Walker).

A small, narrow, closely ridged shell, with somewhat widely separated longitudinal ribs or plicæ, and characterised by a distinct sinus at the posterior end of the peristome.

SISTRUM CHRYSALIS, n.sp. Pl. I, Fig. 5.

Testa oblongo-ovata, nigra, umbilicata; spira conica, mediocriter elata; anfractus 5, planato-declives; penultimus biserialiter tuberculatus, ultimus oblongus, $\frac{3}{4}$ longitudinis testæ fere æquans, liris obtusis irregulariter squamoso-tuberculatis alternatim latis et angustis instructus, ad basim acutus; umbilicus latiusculus; apertura oblonga, intus cyaneo-albida, quadri-tuberculata; peristoma continuum, ad marginem acutum, plicatum, nigrum. Long. 27, diam. 15 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia (Bouge).

The peculiar chrysalid form of this shell distinguishes it from *S. tuberculatum*, Blainv., and its tubercles are much less prominent, being very irregular and for the most part not at all clearly defined. The anterior end of the shell is rather peculiarly pointed. Several specimens, presenting but little variation, were brought from New Caledonia by Monsieur Bouge.

NATICA BOUGEI, n.sp. Pl. I, Fig. 3.

Testa ovato-pyriformis, imperforata, lævis, nitens, alba, zona lata interrupta fusco variegata picta; spira breviter conica; anfractus 3, convexi; ultimus oblique ovalis; apertura semicircularis, intus lævis, fusco picturata; columella callosa, albo-nitens, effusa; labrum tenue. Operculum testaceum, albo-nitens, ad marginem bisulcatum. Long. 8, lat. 7.5 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia (Bouge).

Excepting for the pretty variegated markings arranged on the broad median zone, this shell closely resembles in miniature the large common *Polinices mamilla*. It does not, however, belong to that genus or section, as shown by the operculum, which is testaceous as in typical *Naticæ*.

AMALTHEA COXI, n.sp. Pl. I, Figs. 9-11.

Testa elato-conica vel corniformis, irregulariter contorta, tenuis, luteo-albida, transversim confertissime anguste lirata, radiatim extus

intusque sex costata; costis utrinque duobus approximatis, et una distincta; apertura irregulariter subcircularis. Alt. 18, diam. maj. 13 mm.

Hab.—Port Stephens, Australia (Dr. Cox).

This very curious species, of which the generic position is doubtful, is so irregular and diversiform that anything like an exact diagnosis of it is scarcely practicable. The chief distinguishing character will be found in the disposition of the ribs, of which both on the convex and on the concave side there are three, two near together and one apart; these ribs or keels are also pretty prominent in the interior of the shell and extend slightly beyond the margin. Taking the twisted horn-shaped specimen for the type, I figure two others much less elevated, and more obtuse. In one of these, it appears from the disposition of the ribs that the apex is twisted over the reverse way, and in the other laterally. The disposition of the ribs on the convex side of the type shell reminds one of *Amathina tricostata*, Gmelin, to which genus or subgenus it may possibly belong. The specimens came in the collection of Dr. Cox, of Sydney, labelled "Port Stephens."

CHLAMYS SMITHI, n.sp. Pl. I, Figs. 6, 7.

Testa subcircularis, æquilateralis, depressiuscula, lutea, rufo alboque variegata. Valva dextra planato-convexa, costis radiantibus circiter 21, angustiusculis, plerumque trisulcatis, minutissime transversim squamoso liratis, interstitiis profundiusculis conspicue transversim acute lamellatis. Valva sinistra paulo convexior, costis æqualiter numerosis, magis scabrosis, interstitiis lævioribus, auriculis inæqualibus, squamoso-liratis. Alt. 17, lat. 17, crass. 6.75 mm.

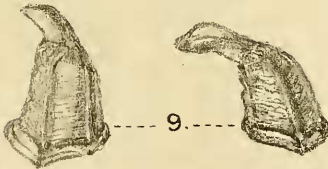
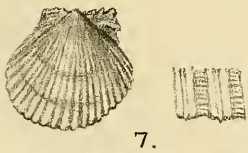
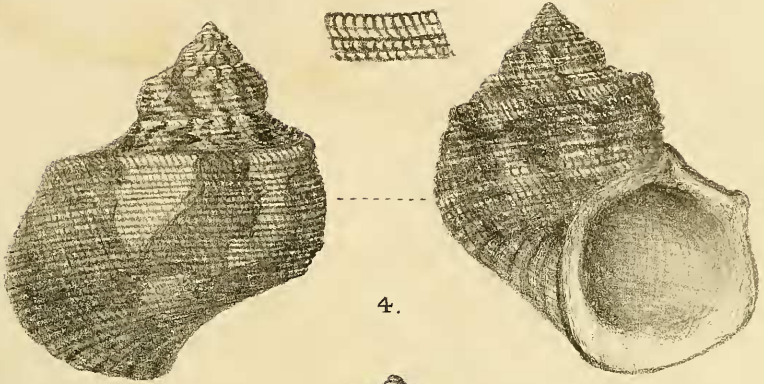
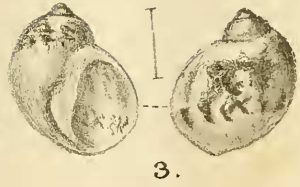
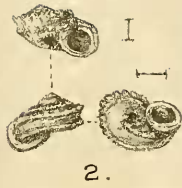
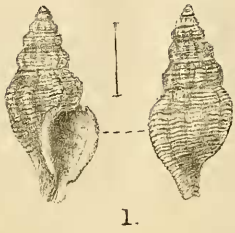
Hab.—Mauritius.

This pretty species, sent many years ago by the late Mr. V. de Robillard from Mauritius, has long been wanting a name. It has been confounded with *Chlamys nux* (Reeve) and *C. corruscans* (Hinds), but it certainly does not belong to either. *C. nux* has a different form and general aspect; it is much more ventricose and tumid, with the sides more straightly sloping from the umbones, and the depression behind the left auricle is more pronounced. I may add (although colour does not count for much in determining species of this genus) that the prevailing colour of *C. nux* is white, more or less variegated with red or brown markings. *Chlamys corruscans* (Hinds) differs somewhat in form from *C. Smithi*, and is longitudinally lirate between the ribs, and without concentric sculpture.

PITARIA ELATA, n.sp. Pl. I, Fig. 8.

Testa subtrigono cordata, tumida, crassiuscula, inæquilateralis, alba, concentricè irregulariter rugose striata; latus anticum breve, superne concavum, inferne rotundatum; latus posticum arcuatum; margo ventralis rotundatus, postice leviter sinuatus; lunula leviter depressa, cordiformis; umbones acuti, approximati, antrorsum incurvati. Ligamentum longum, tenue, immersum. Cardo normalis. Alt. 28, lat. 31 mm.

Hab.—Off Sierra Leone (Keppel).



G.B. Sowerby del. et lith.

Huth imp.

NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSCA.